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nical training, are qualified to determine the mental condition of alleged mentally deficient persons.

8. In several states where laws authorizing psychologists to determine mental status have not been passed, psychologists have, nevertheless, been summoned to give expert testimony in courts, concerning the mental condition of accused persons, and of others engaged in litigation.—LETA S. HOLLINGSWORTH, Chairman, Section on Clinical Psychology of the American Psychological Association.

**Criteria for Determining Anatomical and Physiological Ages.**—In this series of investigations on criteria of anatomical and physiological ages, the writer has presented new data in the form of a graduated series of roentgenograms of the carpal and metacarpal bones of infants and school children, discovering marked differences among boys and girls and between boys and girls of the same age. For boys the coefficient is higher between the exposed area of carpal bones and height (.879) than for girls (.726) and boys also have higher coefficient of variability (29.94) by the Pearsonian coefficient than girls (12.698). It has been discovered that twins of the same sex may differ greatly in anatomical ages.

Larger boys and girls mature physiologically as a rule earlier than small ones, and early maturity is followed as a rule by a rapid cessation of growth in stature.

Physiological age has a direct bearing on physical training, social adjustment, industrial work, and pedagogical advancement. Another experimental study just completed shows that the mental age of the individual bears a direct relationship to the physiological age as indicated by height and weight. The results show that at each chronological age the physiologically accelerated boys and girls have a higher mental age than those of the average or below the average physiological age. The girls, when classified on this basis, show a higher mental age for a given chronological age than do the boys. Girls are on the average mentally older than boys.—BIRD T. BALDWIN. Abstract of paper presented before the American Psychological Association, Chicago, Dec., 1920.

#### COURTS—LAWS

**On the Age Limit in the Juvenile Court.**—There are always two ways of doing a thing. One is to anticipate it, study it, prepare to meet it and develop whatever is good in it. Another, and perhaps more often adopted, is to ignore its presence until its occurrence and then in excitement, hurry and negligently, because unprepared, find many worries, difficulties and perhaps disaster as a result of our inattention. Which of those are we, who are greatly interested, taking with regard to the proposal to increase the age limit of the jurisdiction of the Children's Court? We all know that it will come up, and come up shortly, for already at the last Legislature more than one bill was introduced looking to that end. Knowing it is coming, how shall we act? Let a bill be introduced and then all, at sixes and sevens, rush off to Albany in different camps preparing for and against the measure? Is it not better for all those who are concerned or may be affected to come together, hear both sides of the question, for there are two sides, and wisely determine the best course and how to meet it? There are many sides to be considered.